

literary ability with his skill as a surgeon. He writes with precision, and yet in a particularly smooth and graceful style. His familiarity with the classics, as well as with modern literature, has enabled him to choose extracts and illustrations from the original texts, and these he has deftly blended together into a homogeneous whole. Much of the subject-matter is so old that it is really new, and we must commend the author for acting upon Dr. Arnold's suggestive thought,—“The harvest gathered in the fields of the past is to be brought home for the use of the present.”

H. P. DE FOREST.

THE MEDICAL ANNUAL for 1894. Bristol: John Wright & Co.

The twelfth volume of this excellent work is fully up to the high standard attained in the previous issues. The chapters to which especial attention may be directed in the volume now under notice are the following:

An excellent account of Appendicitis, by Mr. Gilbert Barling and Dr. William Bull, of New York. The article is illustrated by a useful plate and by many figures, and represents the latest information as to the pathology and treatment of this disease.

Dr. Ogston gives an account of his Especial Operation for the Treatment of Cancer in the Submaxillary Region. The review of the progress in the treatment of the ear-diseases, by Dr. Dundas Grant, is thoroughly critical and most valuable. The same may be said of the well-illustrated article on diseases of the eye, by Mr. Simeon Snell. The section on Facial Expression in Insanity, by James Shaw, will attract attention, not only on account of its lucid description, but by reason of the admirable photographs with which the article is illustrated.

Mr. Mayo Robson contributes the section on Intestinal Surgery and on the Surgery of the Liver.

Professor Hamilton, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, has a short note on Syphilitic Myositis. Professor J. Madison Taylor, of Philadelphia, deals with Enuresis in Children; and Professor Hare,

of Philadelphia, contributes a good and valuable critical summary under the title of *The Therapeutic Gains of 1893*.

The book maintains its position as a valuable guide to the busy practitioner, and the present volume can be in every way strongly recommended.

FREDERICK TREVES.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE SOUTHERN SURGICAL AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, Vol. VI. Sixth Session held at New Orleans, La., November 14, 15, and 16, 1893. Published by the Association, 1894.

This volume contains thirty-seven papers with their discussions. They comprise many valuable contributions. As would be expected, much is said about the branch of surgery pertaining to the diseases of the female pelvic organs. The remarks upon this subject made by general surgeons are, as a rule, sound and instructive, while those made by professed gynæcologists are often biased and smack of a deficiency of general surgical knowledge.

In his annual address the president says, "The gynæcologist taught the surgeon the invaluable lesson that the abdominal cavity could be opened with impunity, and its organs exposed, handled, and treated successfully. The grand lesson was taught in the wilds of Kentucky more than seventy years ago." True; these things were done in the wilds of Kentucky; but they were done by a surgeon skilled in all the branches of his art, especially experienced and successful in lithotomy, in the operation for strangulated hernia, in tracheotomy, and in the various amputations,—the surgeon, Ephraim McDowell, friend and student of the surgeon, John Bell.

Let us hope also that the speaker is mistaken when he says that "sepsis is no longer an idea or a theory. It is an established fact, and has come to remain with us for all time." His address abounds in good-fellowship, and he endeavors to sweep away all trace of sectional lines. He would, however, have been justified in thinking the Northern gynæcologists were not too well grounded in pathological